

OVE

So sleeps a pilot, whose poor bark is preft  
With many a merciless o'er-mast'ring wave. *Cragshaw.*  
Over-mast'ring with a score of drunkards, the only soldiery  
left about them, or else to comply with all rapines and vio-  
lences. *Milton on Education.*  
To OVERMA'TCH. *v. a.* [over and match.] To be too power-  
ful; to conquer; to oppress by superior force.  
I have seen a swan  
With bootless labour swim against the tide,  
And spend her strength with over-matching waves. *Shakesp.*  
Sir William Lucy, with me  
Set from our o'er-match'd forces forth for aid. *Shakesp.*  
A fifth, left I who erst  
Thought none my equal, now be over-match'd. *Par. Reg.*  
How great soever our curiosity be, our excess is greater,  
and does not only over-match, but supplant it. *Dec. of Piety.*  
He from that length of time dire omens drew,  
Of English over-match'd, and Dutch too strong,  
Who never fought three days but to pursue. *Dryden.*  
It moves our wonder, that a foreign guest  
Should over-match the most, and match the best. *Dryden.*  
OVERMA'TCH. *n. f.* [over and match.] One of superior powers;  
one not to be overcome.  
Spain is no over-match for England, by that which leadeth  
all men; that is, experience and reason. *Bacon.*  
Eve was his over-match, who self-deceiv'd  
And rash, before-hand had no better weigh'd  
The strength he was to cope with or his own. *Milton.*  
In a little time there will scarce be a woman of quality in  
Great-Britain, who would not be an over-match for an Irish  
priest. *Addison's Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup>. 89.*  
OVER-MEASURE. *n. f.* [over and measure.] Something given  
over the due measure.  
To OVER-MIX. *v. a.* [over and mix.] To mix with too  
much.  
Those things these parts o'er-rule, no joys shall know,  
Or little pleasure over-mix with woe. *Creech.*  
OVERMOST. *adj.* [over and most.] Highest; over the rest in  
authority. *Ans.*  
OVERMUCH. *adj.* [over and much.] Too much; more than  
enough.  
It was the custom of those former ages, in their over-much  
gratitude, to advance the first authors of any useful discovery  
among the number of their gods. *Wilkins.*  
An over-much use of salt, besides that it occasions thirst  
and over-much drinking, has other ill effects. *Locke.*  
OVERMUCH. *adv.* In too great a degree.  
The fault which we find in them is, that they over-much  
abridge the church of her power in these things. Where-  
upon they re-charge us, as if in these things we gave the  
church a liberty which hath no limits or bounds. *Hooker.*  
Perhaps  
I also erred, in over-much admiring  
What seem'd in thee so perfect, that I thought  
No evil durst attempt thee. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix.*  
Deject not then so over-much thyself,  
Who hast of sorrow thy full load besides. *Milton.*  
OVERMUCH. *n. f.* More than enough.  
By attributing over-much to things  
Less excellent, as thou thyself perceiv'st. *Milton.*  
With respect to the blessings the world enjoys, even good  
men may ascribe over-much to themselves. *Grew.*  
OVERMUCHNESS. *n. f.* [from over-much.] Exuberance; su-  
perabundance.  
There are words that do as much raise a stile, as others  
can depress it; superlatives and over-muchness amplifies. It  
may be above faith, but not above a mean. *Ben. Johnson.*  
OVERNIGHT. *n. f.* [over and night.] This seems to be used  
by *Shakespeare* as a noun, but by *Addison* more properly, as  
I have before placed it, as a noun with a preposition.] Night  
before bed-time.  
If I had given you this at over-night,  
She might have been o'er-taken. *Shakespeare.*  
Will confesses, that for half his life his head ached every  
morning with reading men over-night. *Addison.*  
To OVERNAME. *v. a.* [over and name.] To name in a series.  
Over-name them; and as thou namest them I will describe  
them. *Shakespeare. Merch. of Venice.*  
To OVEROFFICE. *v. a.* [over and office.] To lord by virtue  
of an office.  
This might be the fate of a politician which this over-  
office. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*  
OVEROFFICIOUS. *adj.* [over and officious.] Too busy; too  
importunate.  
This is an over-officious truth, and is always at a man's  
heels; so that if he looks about him, he must take notice of  
it. *Collier on Human Reason.*  
To OVERPASS. *v. a.* [over and pass.]  
1. To cross.  
I flood on a wide river's bank,  
Which I must needs o'er-pass,

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When on a sudden Torrifmond appear'd,  
Gave me his hand, and led me lightly o'er. *Dryden.*  
What have my Scyllas and my Syrtis done,  
When these they o'er-pass, and those they thum? *Dryden.*  
2. To over-look; to pass with disregard.  
The complaint about palms and hymns might as well be  
over-pass'd without any answer, as it is without any cause  
brought forth. *Hooker, b. v. f. 37.*  
Remember that Pellean conqueror,  
A youth, how all the beauties of the east  
He slightly view'd, and slightly over-pass'd. *Milton.*  
3. To omit in a reckoning.  
Arithmetical progression demonstrates how fast mankind  
would increase, over-passing as miraculous, though indeed na-  
tural, that example of the Israelites who were multiplied in  
two hundred and fifteen years, from seventy to sixty thousand  
able men. *Raleigh.*  
4. To omit; not to receive.  
If the grace of him which faveth over-passes some, so that  
the prayer of the church for them be not received, this we  
may leave to the hidden judgments of righteousness. *Hooker.*  
OVERPASS. *part. adj.* [from over-pass.] Gone; past.  
What canst thou swear by now?  
—By time to come,  
That thou hast wronged in the time o'er-pass'd. *Shakespeare.*  
To OVERPAY. *v. a.* [over and pay.] To reward beyond the price.  
Take this purse of gold,  
And let me buy your friendly help thus far,  
Which I will over-pay, and pay again; *Shakespeare.*  
When I have found it.  
You have yourself, your kindness over-paid,  
He ceases to oblige who can upbraid. *Dryden.*  
Wilt thou with pleasure hear thy lover's strains,  
And with one heav'nly smile o'er-pay his pains. *Prior.*  
To OVERPERCH. *n. f.* [over and perch.] To fly over.  
With love's light wings did I o'er-perch these walls. *Shakespeare.*  
For stony limits cannot hold love out.  
To OVERPEER. *v. a.* [over and peer.] To over-look; to  
hover above. It is now out of use.  
The ocean over-peering of his list,  
Eats not the flats with more impetuous haste,  
Than young Laertes, in a riotous head,  
O'er-bears your officers. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*  
Your Argosies with portly sail,  
Do over-peer the petty traffickers,  
That cur'ly to them, do them reverence. *Shakespeare.*  
Mountainous error would be too highly heapt,  
For truth to o'er-peer. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*  
Thus yields the cedar to the ax's edge,  
Whose top branch o'er-peer'd Jove's spreading tree,  
And kept low shrubs from winter's pow'ful wind. *Shakespeare.*  
They are invincible by reason of the over-peering moun-  
tains that back the one, and slender fortifications of the other  
to land-ward. *Sandys's Tourney.*  
OVERPLUS. *n. f.* [over and plus.] Surplus; what remains  
more than sufficient.  
Some other sinners there are, from which that overplus of  
strength in persuasion doth arise. *Hooker's Pref.*  
A great deal too much of it was made, and the overplus  
remained still in the mortar. *L'Estrange.*  
It would look like a fable to report, that this gentleman  
gives away all which is the overplus of a great fortune. *Addison.*  
To OVERPLY. *v. a.* [over and ply.] To employ too laboriously.  
What supports me, dost thou ask?  
The conscience, friend, 't' have lost them over-plied,  
In liberty's defence. *Milton's Poems.*  
To OVERPOSE. *v. a.* [over and pose.] To outweigh.  
Whether cripples who have lost their thighs will float;  
their lungs being able to waft up their bodies, which are in  
others over-posed by the hinder legs; we have not made ex-  
periment. *Brown's Vulgar Err. b. iv.*  
The scale  
O'er-posed by darkness, lets the night prevail;  
And day, that lengthen'd in the summer's height,  
Shortens till winter, and is lost in night. *Creech.*  
OVERPOSE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Preponderant weight.  
Horace, in his first and second book of odes, was still ri-  
sing, but came not to his meridian till the third. After  
which his judgment was an over-poise to his imagination.  
He grew too cautious to be bold enough, for he descended  
in his fourth by flow degrees. *Dryden.*  
Some over-poise of sway, by turns they share,  
In peace the people, and the prince in war. *Dryden.*  
To OVERPOWER. *v. a.* [over and power.] To be predo-  
minant over; to oppress by superiority.  
Now in danger try'd, now known in arms  
Not to be over-power'd. *Milt. Par. Lost.*  
As much light over-powers the eye, so they who have weak  
eyes, when the ground is covered with snow, are wont to  
complain of too much light. *Boyle.*  
Reason allows none to be confident, but him only who  
governs

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governs the world, who knows all things, and can do all  
things; and therefore can neither be surpris'd nor over-powered.  
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South's Sermons.  
After the death of Crassus, Pompey found himself out-  
witted by Caesar; he broke with him, over-powered him in  
the senate, and caused many unjust decrees to pass against  
him. *Dryden's Dedicat. to Æneid.*  
Inspiration is, when such an over-powering impression of  
any proposition is made upon the mind by God himself, that  
gives a convincing and indubitable evidence of the truth and  
divinity of it. *Watts's Logic.*  
The historian makes these mountains the standards of the  
rise of the water; which they could never have been, had  
they not been standing, when it did so rise and over-power  
the earth. *Woodw. Nat. Hist.*  
To OVERPRESS. *v. a.* [over and press.] To bear upon with  
irresistible force; to overwhelm; to crush.  
Having an excellent horse under him, when he was over-  
pressed by some, he avoided them. *Sidney.*  
Michael's arm main promontories flung,  
And over-press'd whole legions weak with sin. *Roscomm.*  
When a prince enters on a war, he ought maturely to  
consider whether his coffers be full, his people rich by a  
long peace and free trade, not over-pressed with many bur-  
thenome taxes. *Swift.*  
To OVERPRIZE. *v. a.* [over and prize.] To value at too  
high price.  
Parents over-prize their children, while they behold them  
through the vapours of affection. *Watson.*  
OVERRANK. *n. f.* [over and rank.] Too rank.  
It produces over-rank binds. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
OVERRATE. *v. a.* [over and rate.] To rate at too much.  
While vain shows and scenes you over-rate,  
'Tis to be fear'd,  
That as a fire the former house o'erthrew,  
Machines and tempests will destroy the new. *Dryden.*  
To avoid the temptations of poverty, it concerns us not  
to over-rate the conveniences of our station, and in estimat-  
ing the proportion fit for us, to fix it rather too low than too  
high; for our desires will be proportioned to our wants,  
real or imaginary, and our temptations to our desires.  
Regent.  
To OVERREACH. *v. a.* [over and reach.]  
1. To rise above.  
The mountains of Olympus, Atho and Atlas, over-reach  
and surmount all winds and clouds. *Raleigh.*  
Sixteen hundred years after the earth was made, it was  
overflowed in a deluge of water in such excess, that the floods  
over-reach'd the tops of the highest mountains. *Burnet.*  
2. To deceive; to go beyond; to circumvent. A sagacious  
man is said to have a long reach.  
What more cruel than man, if he see himself able by  
fraud to over-reach, or by power to over-bear the laws where-  
unto he should be subject. *Hooker, b. v. f. 2.*  
I have laid my brain in the sun and dried it, that it wants  
matter to prevent to gross over-reaching. *Shakespeare.*  
Shame to be overcome, or over-reach'd,  
Would utmost vigour raise, and raise'd unite. *Milton.*  
A man who had been matchless held  
In cunning, over-reach'd where least he thought,  
To save his credit, and for very spite  
Still will be tempting him who foils him still. *Milton.*  
There is no pleaster encounter than a trial of skill be-  
twixt sharpers to over-reach one another. *L'Estrange.*  
Forbidden oppression, defrauding and over-reaching one  
another, perfidiousness and treachery. *Tillotson.*  
Such a principle is ambition, or a desire of fame, by which  
many vicious men are over-reach'd, and engaged contrary to  
their natural inclinations in a glorious and laudable course of  
action. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 255.*  
John had got an impression that Lewis was so deadly cun-  
ning a man, that he was afraid to venture himself alone with  
him; at last he took heart of grace; let him come up, quoth  
he, it is but sticking to my point, and he can never over-  
reach me. *History of J. Bull.*  
To OVERREACH. *v. n.* A horse is said to over-reach, when  
he brings his hinder feet too far forwards; and strikes his  
toes against his fore shoes. *Parr. Dict.*  
OVERREACHER. *n. f.* [from over-reach.] A cheat; a de-  
ceiver.  
To OVERREAD. *v. a.* [over and read.] To peruse.  
The contents of this is the return of the duke; you shall  
anon over-read it at your pleasure. *Shakespeare.*  
To OVERRED. *v. a.* [over and red.] To smear with red.  
Pick thy face and over-red thy fear,  
Thou lilly liver'd boy. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
To OVERROAST. *v. a.* [over and roast.] To roast too much.  
I was burnt and dried away,  
And better 'twere, that both of us did fast,  
Since of ourselves, ourselves are choleric,  
Than feed it with such over-roasted flesh. *Shakespeare.*

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To OVERRULE. *v. a.* [over and rule.]  
1. To influence with predominant power; to be superior in  
authority.  
Which humour perceiving to over-rule me, I strive against  
it. *Sidney.*  
That which the church by her ecclesiastical authority shall  
probably think and desire to be true or good, must in con-  
gruity of reason over-rule all other inferior arguments what-  
soever. *Hooker, b. v. f. 8.*  
Except our own private, and but probable resolutions, be  
by the law of publick determinations over-ruled, we take  
away all possibility of sociable life in the world. *Hooker.*  
What if they be such as will be over-ruled with some one,  
whom they dare not displease. *Whitgift.*  
So much his passion and animosity over-ruled his conscience.  
*Clarendon, b. viii.*  
A wife man shall over-rule his fears, and have a greater  
influence upon his own content, than all the constellations  
and planets of the firmament. *Taylor.*  
He is acted by a passion which absolutely over-rules him;  
and so can no more recover himself, than a bowl rolling down  
an hill stop itself in the midst of its career. *South.*  
'Tis temerity for men to venture their lives upon unequal  
encounters; unless where they are obliged by an over-ruling  
impulse of conscience and duty. *L'Estrange.*  
A man may, by the influence of an over-ruling planet, be  
inclined to lust, and yet by the force of reason overcome that  
bad influence. *Swift.*  
2. To govern with high authority; to superintend.  
Wherefore does he not now come forth and openly over-  
rule, as in other matters he is accustomed? *Hayward.*  
3. To supercede: as in law to over-rule a plea is to reject it as  
incompetent.  
Thirty acres make a farthing land, nine farthings a Cor-  
nith acre, and four Cornith acres a knights fee. But this rule  
is over-ruled to a greater or lesser quantity, according to the  
fruitfulness or barrenness of the soil. *Carew.*  
To OVERRUN. *v. a.* [over and run.]  
1. To harrahs by incursions; to ravage; to rove over in a ho-  
stile manner.  
Those barbarous nations that over-ran the world, possessed  
those dominions, whereof they are now so called. *Spenser.*  
Till the tears the shed,  
Like envious floods o'er-ran her lovely face,  
She was the fairest creature in the world. *Shakespeare.*  
They err, who count it glorious to subdue  
By conquest far and wide, to over-run  
Large countries, and in field great battles win,  
Great cities by assault. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
The nine  
Their fainting foes to shameful flight compell'd,  
And with restless force o'er-ran the field. *Dryden.*  
Gustavus Adolphus could not enter this part of the em-  
pire after having over-run most of the rest. *Addison.*  
A commonwealth may be over-run by a powerful neigh-  
bour, which may produce bad consequences upon your trade  
and liberty. *Swift's Miscell.*  
2. To out-run.  
Pyrocles being come to sixteen, over-run his age in growth,  
strength, and all things following it, that not Mufidorus could  
perform any action on horse or foot more strongly, or deliver  
that strength more nimbly, or become the delivery more  
gracefully, or employ all more virtuously. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
We may out-run  
By violent swiftness, that which we run at,  
And lose by over-running. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*  
Ahimaz ran by the way of the plain, and over-ran Cush.  
*2 Sam. xviii. 23.*  
Galileus noteth, that if an open trough, wherein water  
is, be driven faster than the water can follow, the water ga-  
thereth upon an heap towards the hinder end, where the  
motion began; which he suppoeth, holding confidently the  
motion of the earth to be the cause of the ebbing and flow-  
ing of the ocean; because the earth over-runneeth the water.  
*Bacon's Nat. History.*  
3. To overpread; to cover all over.  
With an over-running flood he will make an utter end of  
the place. *Nab. i. 8.*  
This disposition of the elements and the parts of the  
earth, shews us the footsteps of some kind of ruin which  
happened in such a way, that at the same time a general  
flood of waters would necessarily over-run the whole earth.  
*Barnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
4. To mischief by great numbers; to pester.  
To flatter foolish men into a hope of life where there is  
none, is much the same with betraying people into an opinion,  
that they are in a virtuous and happy state, when they are  
over-run with passion and drowned in their lusts. *L'Estrange.*  
Were it not for the incessant labours of this industrious  
animal, Egypt would be over-run with crocodiles. *Addison.*  
Such provision made, that a country should not want springs  
as